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November 19, 2004

#### **ELECTRONIC FILING**

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch, Secretary Federal Communications Commission The Portals, 445 12<sup>th</sup> Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20554

Re: IB Docket No. 00-248

Ex Parte

Dear Ms. Dortch:

On November 18, 2004, the following persons met with International Bureau representatives Thomas Tycz, Karl Kensinger, Robert Nelson, Steven Spaeth, Scott Kotler, and Kathryn Medley: the undersigned, representing PanAmSat Corporation ("PanAmSat"); and Kalpak Gude, Jose Albuquerque, Harry Ng, and Hazem Moakkit of PanAmSat.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss an adjacent satellite interference issue. Because the discussions touched on issues that are relevant to the above-referenced proceeding, PanAmSat is making this *ex parte* filing.

The points covered in the meeting are reflected in the enclosed summary. PanAmSat has redacted from the summary certain information, including information concerning which satellites and orbital locations are involved in the adjacent satellite interference issue, that is not relevant to the above-referenced proceeding.

Ms. Marlene H. Dortch November 19, 2004 Page 2

Please direct any questions concerning this filing to the undersigned.

Sincerely,

Joseph A. Godles Attorney for PanAmSat Corporation

#### Attachment

Cc: Thomas Tycz Karl Kensinger Robert Nelson Steven Spaeth Scott Kotler

Kathryn Medley



# Interference Generated by Non-Compliant Earth Station Antennas

-00000 MOVING AHEAD

Thursday, November 18, 2004

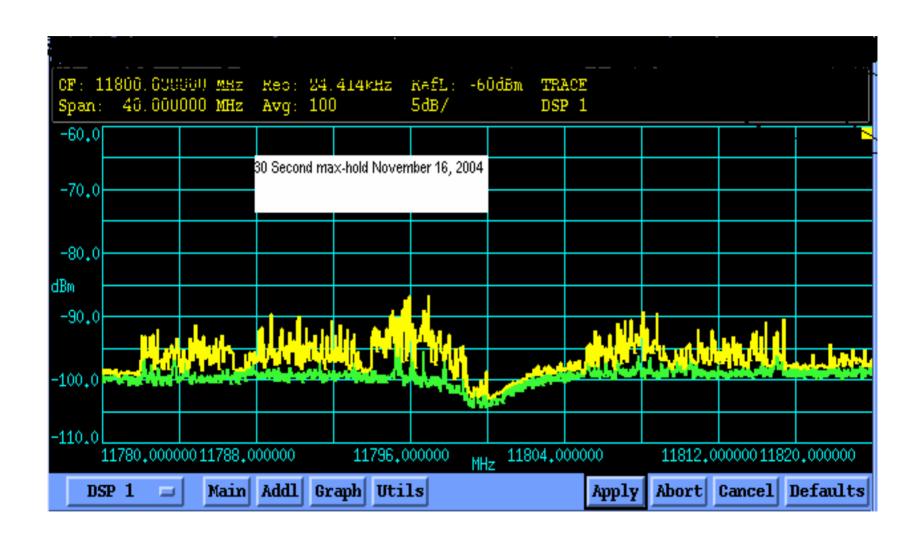


# Interference from [satellite name and orbital location] to [satellite name and orbital location] MOVING AHEAD

- [Introductory paragraphs have been removed]
- It has been determined that interference is being generated by non-compliant earth stations that are not properly pointed and as a result are radiating towards [satellite name] with an e.i.r.p. higher than the coordinated level
- Given the practical difficulties associated with the repointing of a large number of antennas at customers' premises, elimination of the problem has been a very slow process

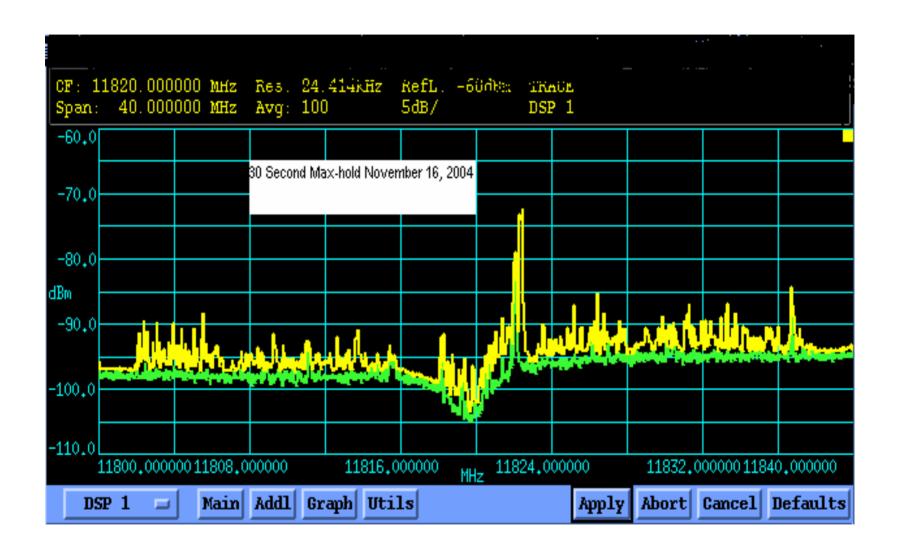
### [Name of Satellite and Transponder Numbers]

OOOOO MOVING AHEAD



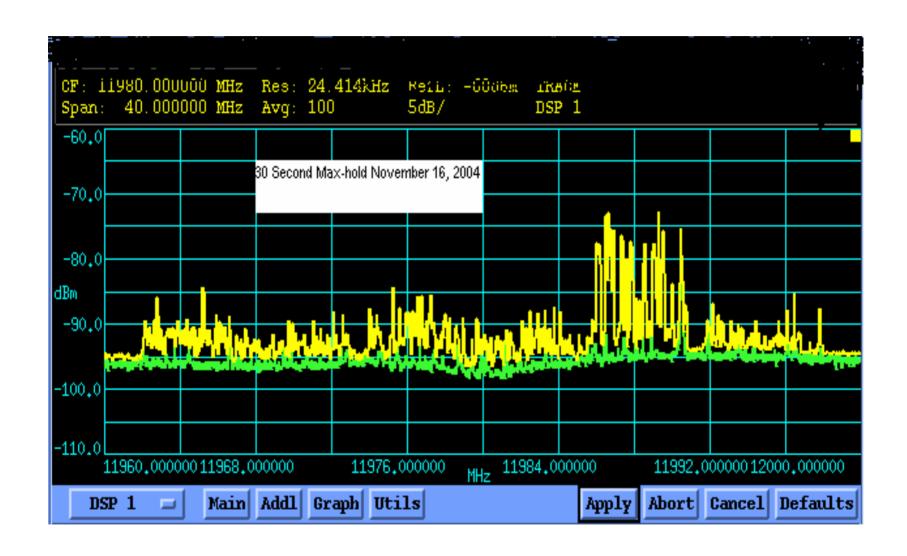
#### [Name of Satellite and Transponder Numbers]

-00000 MOVING AHEAD



### [Name of Satellite and Transponder Numbers]

-OOOOO MOVING AHEAD



## Off-Axis e.i.r.p. Density Towards [satellite name] Is in Violation of Existing Coordination Agreement

OOOOO MOVING AHEAD

• For an antenna input power of -14 dBW/4kHz, see §25.143(b), and off-axis antenna pattern compliant with §25.209(a), the off-axis e.i.r.p. density is

 $-14 - 10\log(4.10^3) + 29 - 25\log(2.1) = -29.1 dBW/Hz$ 

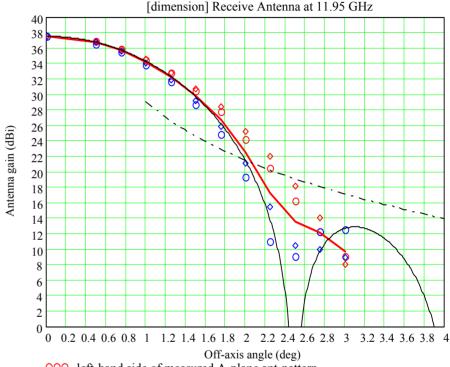
- Accordingly, the coordination agreement signed between [the operators] in [date] requires that earth stations meet the sidelobe pattern in §25.209(a) for off-axis angles greater than or equal to 1.25°
  - However, transmit antennas that do not meet the pattern in §25.209(a) for angles greater than 1.25° and that were licensed before [date] are permitted under the coordination agreement provided the maximum e.i.r.p. density towards [satellite name] does not exceed -29.1 dBW/Hz and the pattern in §25.209(a) is met for angles greater than 1.8°
- Measurements conducted by PanAmSat show that current transmissions are in violation of existing coordination agreement

- It is imperative, therefore, that small earth station antennas be installed and pointed properly at the outset to ensure the agreed off-axis e.i.r.p. levels
- The interference event described here highlights the fact that, after a large number of antennas have been deployed without proper pointing, correction of the problem cannot be done in a timely fashion

# Consideration of the Specific Earth Station Antenna Causing Interference to [satellite name]

OOOOO MOVING AHEAD

- Antenna Characteristics
  - Antenna size: [dimensions]
  - Rx gain: 37.4 dBi, Tx gain: 38.8 dBi
- If pointing is based on the received signal
  - 0.5 dB mispoint corresponds to
     0.4 degrees
  - 1.0 dB mispoint corresponds to
     0.56 degrees
  - 1.5 dB mispoint corresponds to
     0.68 degrees



OOO left-hand side of measured A-plane ant-pattern

right-hand side of measured A-plane ant-pattern

OOO left-hand side of measured B-plane ant-pattern

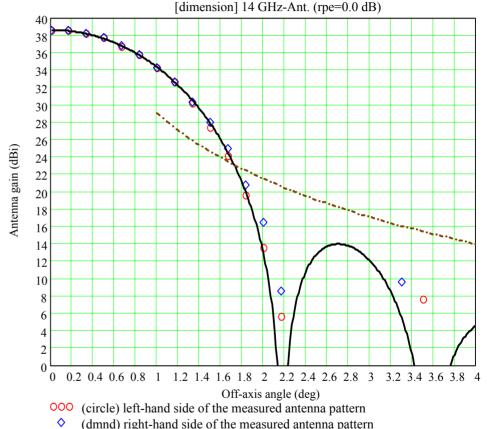
vight-hand side of measured B-plane ant-pattern

average of the digitized measured points

Bessel function approximation

- · · 29-25Log(theta) pattern

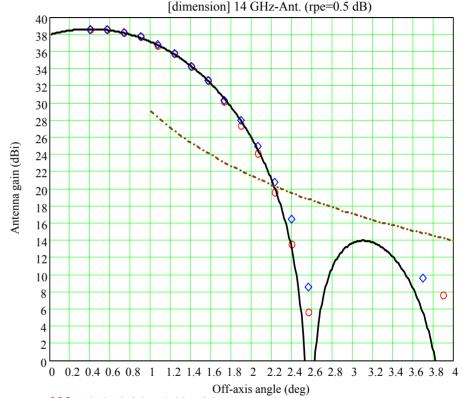
- The transmit pattern of this antenna meets the "29-25logθ" envelope for θ ≥ 1.7°
- On average, 2° orbital separation corresponds to 2.1° topocentric angle



(dmnd) right-hand side of the measured antenna pattern
 (solid) best-fit Bessel function second-order of the first kind

(dashed-dot) FCC Part 25.209: 29-25Log(theta) pattern

- This figure shows the transmit pattern under the effect of 0.5 dB downlink pointing error (0.4° error)
- At 0.5 dB downlink pointing error (0.4° error), the antenna exceeds the "29-25logθ" envelope by over 2 dB

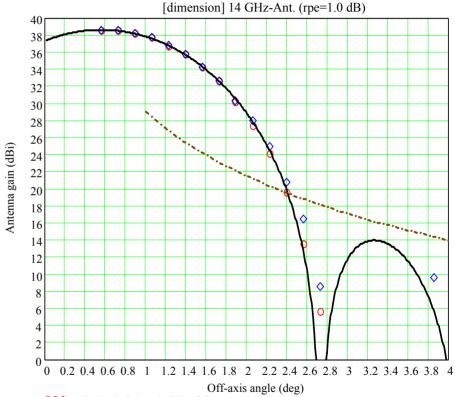


ooo (circle) left-hand side of the measured antenna pattern

(dmnd) right-hand side of the measured antenna pattern (solid) best-fit Bessel function second-order of the first kind

(dashed-dot) FCC Part 25.209: 29-25Log(theta) pattern

- This figure shows the transmit pattern under the effect of 1.0 dB downlink pointing error (0.56° error)
- At 1.0 dB downlink pointing error (0.56° error), the antenna barely exceeds the "29-25logθ" envelope by <u>over 6 dB</u>



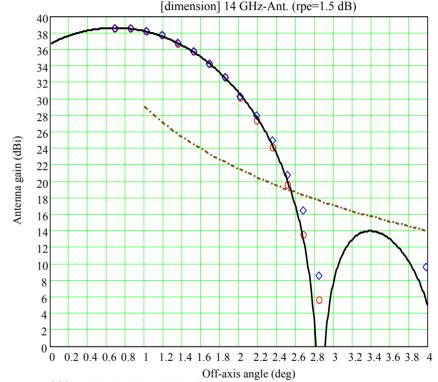
ooo (circle) left-hand side of the measured antenna pattern

♦ (dmnd) right-hand side of the measured antenna pattern

(solid) best-fit Bessel function second-order of the first kind

---- (dashed-dot) FCC Part 25.209: 29-25Log(theta) pattern

- This figure shows the transmit pattern under the effect of 1.5 dB downlink pointing error (0.68° error)
- At 1.5 dB downlink pointing error (0.68° error), the antenna barely exceeds the "29-25logθ" envelope by over 8 dB



ooo (circle) left-hand side of the measured antenna pattern

(dmnd) right-hand side of the measured antenna pattern

(solid) best-fit Bessel function second-order of the first kind

(dashed-dot) FCC Part 25.209: 29-25Log(theta) pattern

- Earth station antennas such as those considered here should not be licensed without assurance that adjacent satellite networks will be properly protected
- Accordingly, PanAmSat has supported the SIA proposal that earth station antennas with a transmit pattern that intersects the "29-25logθ" envelope at an angle α such that 1.5°< α ≤ 1.8° require special care
  - Applicants should be required to provide either a technical showing demonstrating that required pointing accuracy will be met or evidence of a coordination agreement with adjacent operators
- The interference event described here highlights the importance of such a requirement